

## WAR CLOUDS.

Gather in the Vicinity of Canea, Crete.

## SITUATION VERY GRAVE.

Canadian Parliament Buildings Burn.—Another Patricide.

JACKSON AND WALLING MUST HANG.

London, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the "Times" from Canea says that the latest telegram from Sifia reports thirteen villages now in flames. Christians are killing the Mohammedan inhabitants. Those who have succeeded in escaping from the scene of the massacre are fleeing to Sifia, which is still in possession of Turks. It is feared that this news will produce a dangerous reaction at Heraklion. It is probable that the persistence of the Mohammedans in preventing the departure of Christians and foreigners will make necessary active measures on the part of the commanders of the foreign fleet. An Italian officer of the new gendarmes has gone to Kisami to investigate the reports of the atrocities there. The Italian battleship Francesco Morosini has arrived at the Canea harbor.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that a special Cabinet Council is now sitting at Yildiz palace for the purpose of discussing the situation in Crete.

A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says that it is stated that Austria will remonstrate with Greece against the dispatch of a torpedo flotilla to Canea under the command of Prince George.

The papers this morning are full of long telegrams from European capitals and editorials dealing with the gravity of the situation in Crete and expressing fears of a war between Turkey and Greece.

Warships of all the powers are gathering at Canea and the situation is exceedingly grave. It seems almost probable there will be a test of strength between the powers at an early date. The situation is exceedingly grave, and only the finest diplomacy will be able to prevent a clash between the powers.

## AS VIEWED IN LONDON.

The Departure of the Greek Flotilla a Serious Matter.

London, Feb. 12.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" this afternoon says there is reason to believe that the government of Great Britain regards the dispatch of the Greek flotilla to Crete as a very serious matter, and as likely to involve the gravest consequences, adding:

"No intimation of the intentions of Greece was conveyed to any of the Powers, and the preparations to carry them into effect were carefully kept secret."

It may be confidently expected that the Marquis of Salisbury will adopt a very firm attitude, and that immediate and vigorous steps will be taken to neutralize the effect of Greece's action."

## ENTHUSIASTIC GREEKS

Display Anxiety to Measure Swords With Turkey.

Athens, Feb. 12.—A fresh flotilla of four torpedo boats is held in readiness to sail for Crete, and re-enforcements of troops are being hurriedly dispatched to the frontiers.

The departure of Prince George with the first torpedo flotilla has aroused the greatest enthusiasm in the provinces, as well as in the city. Patriotic demonstrations are taking place in all parts of Greece.

The Chamber has voted half a million drachmas to aid the Cretan refugees.

The fighting a Kissano, where the Mohammedan inhabitants were besieged in their houses for several days, was desperate. Thirty Christians and one hundred Mohammedans were killed, and fighting, it is reported, is still proceeding about the convent of Chrysopigi, near Canea.

The insurgent leaders have now assembled for a conference, and it is understood that a constitution and a provisional government will shortly be promulgated.

Canadian Parliament Buildings Burned.

Ottawa, Canada, Feb. 12.—The buildings occupied by the Canadian Parliament were burned this morning, entailing a loss of \$300,000 dollars on the government.

Wife of Ex-Speaker Moore Dead, Cynthia, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Moore, wife of ex-Speaker Moore, of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, died this morning.

## THE DEFENDANT.

Wins the Celebrated Boatright Case.

## THIS WAS THE THIRD TRIAL.

Other Doings in the Circuit Court Today.

## DIVORCE SUIT FILED.

The case of Mrs. Fannie Boatright against the Paducah Electric Company for \$5,000 damages was decided for the third time this morning. The defendants won.

The suit was brought about a year ago, the plaintiff alleging that her house on North Third street had been irreparably injured by the jarring and concussion produced by the incessant motion of the machinery.

She claimed that from the causes advanced above, the walls of her residence had cracked, the family was unable to sleep at night on account of the noise and vibration, and that the value of the property had been greatly decreased. The suit was something of a novelty, and attracted considerable attention at the time of its filing. At the first trial the jury brought in a verdict for \$500 in favor of the defendant.

A new trial was granted the defense and they won the second hearing. The third trial began over a week ago, and the case was argued yesterday and given to the jury this morning. After being out but a short time it returned a verdict for the defendants.

It is not known whether a motion for a new trial will be made in the Boatright case or not.

The case of Delta Courtney against James Killigrew for \$5,000 for breach of promise was continued until the next term of the circuit court.

The case of C. M. Green against R. G. Wilkins was settled.

The case of Z. Summerville, of Graves county, against the Anderson & Harris Buggy Company is on trial this afternoon.

Deputy Clerk Will Kidd is on the sick list and was unable to be at his post of duty today.

Ella Stovall, colored, filed suit against her husband, James Stovall, for divorce this afternoon. They were married at Metropolis in 1894, and he deserted her ten months later.

The case of Jack Calloway against a local A. P. A. council for damages was continued until the next term of court.

The case of Dr. I. W. Pendleton against B. C. Bolton was also continued.

The case of W. H. Byrd against the Paducah Electric Company was continued.

## NO BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Bad Weather Interferes With Proposed Maneuvers at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 12.—The weather today was not propitious for the vessels of the blockade fleet, though it suited admirably the purposes of a blockade runner. No fugitive craft, however, attempted to run the gauntlet of the fleet guarding the entrance to the harbor and the big ships lay at anchor in the rain unable to engage in target or rowing practice, as has been the daily custom of the men aboard the ships.

The arrival of the other vessels which have been ordered to join the fleet is being locked forward to with eagerness. Particularly so the dynamic cruiser Vesuvius, which is to run the blockade. The monitor Amphitrite came up to the city at noon and took a position in the stream off the custom house.

Last night's work on board the fleet consisted of search light drills and target practice. The battle ship Maine and the cruisers New York, Columbia and Marblehead took part in the drills. The search lights were flashed across the sea and every corner and cranny of the surrounding shore was explored with their rays. The target practice was with 8-inch and 4-inch guns.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WILSON

Elected President of Washington and Lee University.

Lexington, Va., Feb. 12.—The Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University today unanimously elected Hon. William L. Wilson, Postmaster General, president of the university in place of Gen. G. W. C. Lee, who recently resigned. It is well understood that Mr. Wilson will accept the position and will enter upon the duties of his office on the first day of next July.

## POLICE NEWS.

Irre Husband After a Soldier.

## JUDGE SANDERS' DECISION

Will Gaynor and His Partner Indicted For Murder.

## OTHER BRIEF LOCAL NOT'S.

Itinerant solicitors for newspapers did not get too gay, not in a strange city at least. They might get hurt.

According to reports one was greatly in demand last night.

He called at a gentleman's residence on Jackson street yesterday, if the story is true, and in his ardor to give a paper away that is hard to get off, even on those terms, he said something to the lady that she construed as an insult.

Last night her husband was out looking for the solicitor, but couldn't find him. Thus a sensation collapsed.

Judge Sanders rendered an important decision in the police court this morning. Mr. H. W. Rottgerring, the well known dairyman, was presented on a charge of running over Mrs. Catherine Gallagher's 4-year-old daughter.

The evidence showed that while near Second and Clark streets yesterday afternoon, Mr. Rottgerring, in turning around, inadvertently ran his horses against the child, and she was knocked down and rendered unconscious. She had four cuts on her head and one on her arm. The charge of reckless driving was not sustained, as the horses were walking when the accident occurred, and the driver could not see the child.

Judge Sanders stated in his decision that while the accident was to be deplored, the children had no business playing in the streets, as the streets were no place to play. He dismissed the warrant.

A case against Bob Smith, colored, off the City of Sheffield, was called in Judge Sanders' court this morning, but Smith not having been arrested a continuance was ordered. Smith is charged with assaulting a dead hand named Bell.

Judge Givens, at Henderson, yesterday rendered a decision in the police court there, deciding that the stock law was valid. This law is similar to the one here known as the "cow ordinance," and Judge Sanders' decision was exactly like that of Judge Given. The case here is now pending in the police court.

Mr. Martin Vogt says he was not driving Mr. Jake Seaman's delivery wagon the day Mr. A. D. Dodd was run over. Mr. Vogt's name was in the account of the suit in yesterday's Sun because Mr. Dodd charges in his petition that Mr. Vogt was driving.

The case of W. H. Byrd against the Paducah Electric Company was continued.

## NO BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Bad Weather Interferes With Proposed Maneuvers at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 12.—The weather today was not propitious for the vessels of the blockade fleet, though it suited admirably the purposes of a blockade runner. No fugitive craft, however, attempted to run the gauntlet of the fleet guarding the entrance to the harbor and the big ships lay at anchor in the rain unable to engage in target or rowing practice, as has been the daily custom of the men aboard the ships.

The arrival of the other vessels which have been ordered to join the fleet is being locked forward to with eagerness. Particularly so the dynamic cruiser Vesuvius, which is to run the blockade. The monitor Amphitrite came up to the city at noon and took a position in the stream off the custom house.

Last night's work on board the fleet consisted of search light drills and target practice. The battle ship Maine and the cruisers New York, Columbia and Marblehead took part in the drills. The search lights were flashed across the sea and every corner and cranny of the surrounding shore was explored with their rays. The target practice was with 8-inch and 4-inch guns.

## POSTMASTER GENERAL WILSON

Elected President of Washington and Lee University.

Lexington, Va., Feb. 12.—The Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University today unanimously elected Hon. William L. Wilson, Postmaster General, president of the university in place of Gen. G. W. C. Lee, who recently resigned. It is well understood that Mr. Wilson will accept the position and will enter upon the duties of his office on the first day of next July.

## DEATH AT LAST.

County Judge C. H. Thomas Finally Succumbs.

## DIED AT 5 P. M. YESTERDAY.

Was 50 Years of Age and a Well-Known and Respected Gentleman.

## FUNERAL TOMORROW MORNING AT 10.

County Judge Charles H. Thomas breathed his last at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, surrounded by family and relatives.

His death ended two years of almost incessant suffering, but took from the city one of her best citizens, and from the county one of her most faithful servants.

Judge Thomas had been confined to his bed for two months, and during the last few days life was despaired of. The fatal malady was a complicated lung and stomach trouble, which had been more or less manifested for several years past.

The deceased was born in 1847 in Ballard county and was educated in Lovelaceville and Milburn, after reading law in the Kentucky University. He also studied law under Hon. Tom Corbett, now of Oklahoma, who then resided at Blandville, being admitted to the bar in 1869. He was police judge of Blandville about 1873, when he first gained the title of judge. In 1874 he was elected county attorney of Ballard, and in 1880 was elected Commonwealth's attorney for the First Judicial district, which at that time was composed of the eight lower counties. For this position he defeated the Hon. W. M. Reed, of Benton, and Hon. Bernard Neale, of Mayfield.

In 1880 Judge Thomas moved his family to Paducah, and six years later Mr. Sam Crossland, of Mayfield, defeated him and Hon. John K. Hendrick for the attorneyship.

Judge Thomas was subsequently elected police judge and city prosecuting attorney for one term.

In 1876 he was married in Louisville to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, who, with three children, survives him. He leaves a number of other relatives.

The deceased was in 1893 elected county judge, and his term would have expired in November.

Judge Thomas was a self-made man, and an energetic one. He was one of the most remarkable campaigners in the state, and leaves many friends who were faithful to him to the last.

Judge Thomas was a most energetic and active man, and withstood the ravages of disease with remarkable fortitude. Only a few days ago he dictated a circular to the voters, and even when his breath had almost deserted him he gave a list of those to whom he desired the circulars mailed. While he realized the seriousness of his condition, he nevertheless clung to life tenaciously, and died bravely.

The funeral will take place from the First Christian church tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, services by Rev. W. H. Pinkerton. The burial will be at Oak Grove under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member.

The members of the Paducah bar will meet in Major Moss' office at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning to take some action over the death of Judge Thomas. All are requested to attend.

## HORSES FOR WEYLER'S ARMY

Several Thousand to Be Purchased by Senator Utter in Texas.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 12.—Senator Utter, of Barcelona, Spain, has been in western Texas for some weeks past purchasing horses for the Spanish army. His last purchase was that of 500 head at San Angelo, making his total purchases to date 3,500 head. These horses are shipped to New Orleans, thence to Havana. Mr. Utter expects to buy some 5000 additional horses should the war be continued any length of time. He is also authority for the statement that the supply of fresh meat for the Spanish army in Cuba is growing scarce, and that the outlook is now good for Spain to be forced to come to Texas for her meat supply for the Cuban army.

Will Gaynor, who was arrested here a few weeks ago for the murder of a druggist in Indiana, has been indicted together with his companion in crime, Gray, at Green castle, Ind., the county seat, and according to an account in the Courier-Journal there is great excitement among the people, with danger of being lynched.

A well known young man who allowed his hirsute endowment to grow too long was inveigled into a Broadway tailor shop this morning, where a couple of friends held him while another cut his hair. It was not a smooth a job as might have been done, but it answered the purpose.

Funeral of Mrs. R. C. Watkins Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 11.—The body of Mrs. R. C. Watkins, who died in Paducah, arrived here at noon today and will be buried in Hopewell Cemetery at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Deceased was the daughter of the late W. A. Lowry, a prominent tobacco broker, who died about a year ago, leaving his only daughter a fortune of \$40,000.

Every character was good, and the specialties were good. The audience

## SHIFTLESS VAGS.

Seven Get Thirty Days On the "Gang."

## THEY HAD EXCUSES ALL.

But Judge Sanders' Has Decided To Be Lenient No More.

## THREE PLAIN DRUNKS TODAY.

County Judge Charles H. Thomas breathed his last at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, surrounded by family and relatives.

His death ended two years of almost incessant suffering, but took from the city one of her best citizens, and from the county one of her most faithful servants.

Judge Thomas had been confined to his bed for two months, and during the last few days life was despaired of. The fatal malady was a complicated lung and stomach trouble, which had been more or less manifested for several years past.

The deceased was born in 1847 in Ballard county and was educated in Lovelaceville and Milburn, after reading law in the Kentucky University. He also studied law under Hon. Tom Corbett, now of Oklahoma, who then resided at Blandville, being admitted to the bar in 1869. He was police judge of Blandville about 1873, when he first gained the title of judge. In 1874 he was elected county attorney of Ballard, and in 1880 was elected Commonwealth's attorney for the First Judicial district, which at that time was composed of the eight lower counties. For this position he defeated the Hon. W. M. Reed, of Benton, and Hon. Bernard Neale, of Mayfield.

In 1880 Judge Thomas moved his family to Paducah, and six years later Mr. Sam Crossland, of Mayfield, defeated him and Hon. John K. Hendrick for the attorneyship.

Judge Thomas was subsequently elected police judge and city prosecuting attorney for one term.

In 1876 he was married in Louisville to Miss Elizabeth Taylor,

**THE PADUCAH DAILY SUN.**  
Published every afternoon, except Sunday, by  
**THE SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY.**  
INCORPORATED.

F. M. FISHER, President  
J. R. SMITH, Vice President  
J. J. DORIAN, Treasurer  
J. P. HODGE, Managing Editor  
F. M. Fisher, J. R. Smith, R. W. Clements, J. E. Williamson, J. J. Dorian.

**THE DAILY SUN**

We give special attention to ALL local happenings of interest in Paducah and vicinity, but neglecting general news, which will be given as fully as space will permit without regard to expense.

**THE WEEKLY SUN**

Is devoted to the interests of our country parties, and will at all times be newsy and enterprising. It will be a weekly paper on all political affairs and topics while it will be a fearless and tireless exponent of the doctrinal teachings of the National Republican party.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

A special feature of the weekly edition of THE SUN will be the Correspondence Department, in which every locality within the limits of its circulation will be represented.

**ADVERTISING.**

Rates of advertising will be made known on application.

Office, Standard Block, 115 North Fourth street.

Daily, per annum ..... \$ 4.50  
Daily, Six months ..... 2.25  
Daily, One month ..... 40  
Daily, per week ..... 10 cents  
Weekly, per annum in advance ..... 1.00  
Specimen copies free

**FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1897.**

ONLY three weeks more of Democratic supremacy.

The gold reserve is now in excess of \$146,000,000 and the Bank of England discount rate has been reduced to 3 per cent. with a prospect of a further reduction to 2½ at an early day.

QUEEN VICTORIA, whose annual income is something like \$2,000,000 has given about \$2,500 to the fund for the relief of famine-stricken India. Truly great and wealthy people yield their alms with due prudence.

THE DENVER PRESS is howling against the confirmation of Lyman J. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury by the Senate. Why Colorado, which went about 5 to 1 for Bryan, should have anything to say as to the policy of the Treasury Department, does not appear.

SENATOR MORGAN's yielding up of the fight for the Nicaraguan canal bill for this session leaves the bankruptcy bill in the front rank of unfinished business before the United States Senate, and decidedly improves its chances of getting through this session.

ALMOST six per cent. of the veterans in the soldiers' homes died last year. Within a decade the survivors of the great conflict on both sides will have been reduced perhaps fifty per cent. The roll call grows daily shorter and the number of absences will daily increase as the years roll by.

SENATOR TILMAN, of South Carolina, has not received much encouragement for his bill to meet the objections of the Supreme Court to the South Carolina dispensary law, and it is probable the liquor selling State may have to go out of the saloon business and turn it over again to her citizens.

EIGHTEEN senators will retire on the fourth of March from the United States Senate. This will furnish opportunity for considerable change in complexion. Just what it will amount to cannot yet with certainty be declared. For instance, it is not absolutely certain there will be a Republican Senator from Kentucky.

THE PRIVATE secretary to Liliuokalani has been doing some talking. His language would lead one to believe he hopes for the restoration of the ex-queen, or at least some manner of intervention on the part of the United States. Let him and his ex-royal mistress dispossess themselves of any such delusive hope. The Republic of Hawaii will survive till the islands become a part of the United States of America.

THE record made by General Alger as an army officer is shown by the war records to have been highly honorable and creditable, and the opposition to him is undoubtedly due to other motives than those disclosed. No man in the country has higher claims, on the President from considerations of ability, integrity and party service, than General Alger, and he will undoubtedly be confirmed by the Senate.

THE Bradley-Martin ball came and went just as if nothing had ever been said about it and the great newspapers made it a leading item of news, of course. Mrs. Martin has vindicated her contempt for the opinion of such men and women as place something else above the functions of high society and believe there is something better than display and pomp.

THE executive order reducing the number of the pension agencies is severely criticised as an improper act

for the closing days of the administration. That President Cleveland should display so much anxiety to cut down Republican patronage just at the close of his administration, after having enormously extended the scope of the civil service law, thereby providing life places for his appointees by the thousand, seems, to use a homely but forcible expression, "hoggish."

THE appropriation for the Agricultural Department was made the occasion for a severe drubbing to Secretary Morton, whose pedantic literature was raked mercilessly fore and aft, being exhibited in parts by Senator Vest and others to show its puny and worthless character. It is remarkable that the severe criticisms of the secretary came exclusively from the Democratic side and that there was not a word of defense uttered during the discussion. Senator Vest and others finally withdrew their opposition to the bill after encumbrances had been passed on the incoming Secretary of Agriculture and the bill was passed appropriating \$3,250,000 for the department.

THE cut in steel rails resulting from the rupture of the steel combine, has brought the price down to \$17 per ton, the lowest price ever made in Pittsburgh. It is a price at which they can be made at a profit by few mills, and is \$11 below the December market. The reduction has caused the railroads to place orders liberally and the Carnegie company is said to have booked enough orders in twenty-four hours to keep its plant running for a year. It is probable that the reduction in price of the rails will render it necessary for many factories to cut the price of labor somewhat, but it is believed the increased business will compensate the loss. The Carnegie company, by reason of its connection with the Rockefellers interests, is probably in position to make lower price and still retain a margin of profit, than any other company in the United States. The Lake Superior mines, owned and controlled by the Rockefellers, are among the largest in the world, and with their own fleet of steamers to convey the iron it will be handled very cheaply.

THESE figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 36,211,000. Now it is 71,263,000. Each citizen now averages an annual expenditure of \$1.16 on the post office, against 42¢ in 1867. The average expenditure on public schools is 50 per cent. greater than in 1867. These two items show a positive advance in civilization. Imports are about the same per capita, though the volume has doubled. In thirty years duties on dutiable goods have declined from 46.67 per cent. to 40.18 per cent., and on all imports from 44.56 per cent. to 20.67 per cent. Exports are greater per head in the proportion of \$12.11 to \$7.73. The average American uses more than twice as much cotton as in 1867, two and a half times as much sugar, 60 per cent. more coffee, 20 per cent. more tea, and more wheat by one-fifth. About 40 per cent. less spirituous liquor is used by the average American, though the consumption of malt liquors has largely increased.

SO far from being cause for complaint of our present condition or our progress these figures show that we are making a wonderful progress in everything that tends to our elevation, intellectually, morally and materially, and that if times are not now as prosperous as then, or as we would like them to be, the trouble is not organic and permanent, but superficial and temporary, and that we have every reason to hope for a speedy improvement.

**PENTECOSTAL MISSION.**  
Will Be Held Here By Rev. Collins, of Bardwell.  
It Begins Saturday Week to Last For Sometime.

Such articles as the "Register," leader of this morning are calculated to foster a spirit of mob law and a disrespect for the powers that be. Their effect is altogether bad. The press should be the last to cultivate such a spirit, which is already far too prevalent in the state of Kentucky. It is not as the "Register" says, "just a little doubtful if the trial of Black was an improvement over the lynching method." There is not a shadow of doubt in the mind of any intelligent, law abiding man on the subject. It is doubtful whether it is well for several hundred citizens to become murderers when the law provides an adequate method of trial and punishment. And there is absolutely no ground for the strictures upon the court made by the "Register" and the Covington "Commonwealth," which is quoted approvingly. There was no necessity of a trial, the prisoner, after advice from his attorney, having pleaded guilty. It was proper that he should be given the limit of the law for his offense, and it was promptly done. But there is no ground for the charge of undue haste. Every day in criminal courts just such "trials" take place, and it is seldom more time is required or consumed on a plea of "guilty" than in this case. The strictures of these newspapers simply display their ignorance and evince an overweening

desire to array themselves on the side of the law breakers and murderers. So long as the press prostitutes its columns to the promulgation of sentiments derogatory of the law and hunts excuses for lawlessness, just so long will a healthy public sentiment be retarded.

THESE are the dispositions of the croakers to allege that the condition of the American people is declining as regards comfort and general advancement and they look back upon what they are pleased to call "the good old times" with a longing that is not justified by a consideration of the conditions as they actually existed and as compared with present conditions.

IN a recent editorial the Globe-Democrat makes a comparison of the year 1867 with that of 1896 to the immense advantage of the latter. It will be remembered that the year 1867 was one of very flush times induced by the immense disbursements of money made by the government in settling up the war claims paying off discharged soldiers, etc. The calamity howlers are much given to talk about the per capita circulation, per capita tax, per capita wealth, et cetera.

TAKING the figures from the nineteenth annual abstract of the bureau of statistics, which has just been issued by the government, it is shown in the year 1867 the per capita was \$20.11; in 1896 it was \$32.86. The per capita of money in circulation in 1867 was \$18.28, one-half of it valued in gold at 72¢ on the dollar; in 1896 the per capita circulating was \$21.10, all valued at par in gold. The per capita of the national debt in 1867 was \$63.26; the year 1896 saw it reduced to \$12.41. Between the same years the per capita of interest on the debt declined from 3.84 to 4.94, and the annual national tax on each citizen from \$0.87 to \$4.94.

These figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 36,211,000. Now it is 71,263,000. Each citizen now averages an annual expenditure of \$1.16 on the post office, against 42¢ in 1867. The year 1896 saw it reduced to \$12.41. Between the same years the per capita of interest on the debt declined from 3.84 to 4.94, and the annual national tax on each citizen from \$0.87 to \$4.94.

These figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 36,211,000. Now it is 71,263,000. Each citizen now averages an annual expenditure of \$1.16 on the post office, against 42¢ in 1867. The average expenditure on public schools is 50 per cent. greater than in 1867. These two items show a positive advance in civilization. Imports are about the same per capita, though the volume has doubled. In thirty years duties on dutiable goods have declined from 46.67 per cent. to 40.18 per cent., and on all imports from 44.56 per cent. to 20.67 per cent. Exports are greater per head in the proportion of \$12.11 to \$7.73. The average American uses more than twice as much cotton as in 1867, two and a half times as much sugar, 60 per cent. more coffee, 20 per cent. more tea, and more wheat by one-fifth. About 40 per cent. less spirituous liquor is used by the average American, though the consumption of malt liquors has largely increased.

These figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 36,211,000. Now it is 71,263,000. Each citizen now averages an annual expenditure of \$1.16 on the post office, against 42¢ in 1867. The average expenditure on public schools is 50 per cent. greater than in 1867. These two items show a positive advance in civilization. Imports are about the same per capita, though the volume has doubled. In thirty years duties on dutiable goods have declined from 46.67 per cent. to 40.18 per cent., and on all imports from 44.56 per cent. to 20.67 per cent. Exports are greater per head in the proportion of \$12.11 to \$7.73. The average American uses more than twice as much cotton as in 1867, two and a half times as much sugar, 60 per cent. more coffee, 20 per cent. more tea, and more wheat by one-fifth. About 40 per cent. less spirituous liquor is used by the average American, though the consumption of malt liquors has largely increased.

These figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 36,211,000. Now it is 71,263,000. Each citizen now averages an annual expenditure of \$1.16 on the post office, against 42¢ in 1867. The average expenditure on public schools is 50 per cent. greater than in 1867. These two items show a positive advance in civilization. Imports are about the same per capita, though the volume has doubled. In thirty years duties on dutiable goods have declined from 46.67 per cent. to 40.18 per cent., and on all imports from 44.56 per cent. to 20.67 per cent. Exports are greater per head in the proportion of \$12.11 to \$7.73. The average American uses more than twice as much cotton as in 1867, two and a half times as much sugar, 60 per cent. more coffee, 20 per cent. more tea, and more wheat by one-fifth. About 40 per cent. less spirituous liquor is used by the average American, though the consumption of malt liquors has largely increased.

These figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 36,211,000. Now it is 71,263,000. Each citizen now averages an annual expenditure of \$1.16 on the post office, against 42¢ in 1867. The average expenditure on public schools is 50 per cent. greater than in 1867. These two items show a positive advance in civilization. Imports are about the same per capita, though the volume has doubled. In thirty years duties on dutiable goods have declined from 46.67 per cent. to 40.18 per cent., and on all imports from 44.56 per cent. to 20.67 per cent. Exports are greater per head in the proportion of \$12.11 to \$7.73. The average American uses more than twice as much cotton as in 1867, two and a half times as much sugar, 60 per cent. more coffee, 20 per cent. more tea, and more wheat by one-fifth. About 40 per cent. less spirituous liquor is used by the average American, though the consumption of malt liquors has largely increased.

These figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 36,211,000. Now it is 71,263,000. Each citizen now averages an annual expenditure of \$1.16 on the post office, against 42¢ in 1867. The average expenditure on public schools is 50 per cent. greater than in 1867. These two items show a positive advance in civilization. Imports are about the same per capita, though the volume has doubled. In thirty years duties on dutiable goods have declined from 46.67 per cent. to 40.18 per cent., and on all imports from 44.56 per cent. to 20.67 per cent. Exports are greater per head in the proportion of \$12.11 to \$7.73. The average American uses more than twice as much cotton as in 1867, two and a half times as much sugar, 60 per cent. more coffee, 20 per cent. more tea, and more wheat by one-fifth. About 40 per cent. less spirituous liquor is used by the average American, though the consumption of malt liquors has largely increased.

These figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 36,211,000. Now it is 71,263,000. Each citizen now averages an annual expenditure of \$1.16 on the post office, against 42¢ in 1867. The average expenditure on public schools is 50 per cent. greater than in 1867. These two items show a positive advance in civilization. Imports are about the same per capita, though the volume has doubled. In thirty years duties on dutiable goods have declined from 46.67 per cent. to 40.18 per cent., and on all imports from 44.56 per cent. to 20.67 per cent. Exports are greater per head in the proportion of \$12.11 to \$7.73. The average American uses more than twice as much cotton as in 1867, two and a half times as much sugar, 60 per cent. more coffee, 20 per cent. more tea, and more wheat by one-fifth. About 40 per cent. less spirituous liquor is used by the average American, though the consumption of malt liquors has largely increased.

These figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 36,211,000. Now it is 71,263,000. Each citizen now averages an annual expenditure of \$1.16 on the post office, against 42¢ in 1867. The average expenditure on public schools is 50 per cent. greater than in 1867. These two items show a positive advance in civilization. Imports are about the same per capita, though the volume has doubled. In thirty years duties on dutiable goods have declined from 46.67 per cent. to 40.18 per cent., and on all imports from 44.56 per cent. to 20.67 per cent. Exports are greater per head in the proportion of \$12.11 to \$7.73. The average American uses more than twice as much cotton as in 1867, two and a half times as much sugar, 60 per cent. more coffee, 20 per cent. more tea, and more wheat by one-fifth. About 40 per cent. less spirituous liquor is used by the average American, though the consumption of malt liquors has largely increased.

These figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 36,211,000. Now it is 71,263,000. Each citizen now averages an annual expenditure of \$1.16 on the post office, against 42¢ in 1867. The average expenditure on public schools is 50 per cent. greater than in 1867. These two items show a positive advance in civilization. Imports are about the same per capita, though the volume has doubled. In thirty years duties on dutiable goods have declined from 46.67 per cent. to 40.18 per cent., and on all imports from 44.56 per cent. to 20.67 per cent. Exports are greater per head in the proportion of \$12.11 to \$7.73. The average American uses more than twice as much cotton as in 1867, two and a half times as much sugar, 60 per cent. more coffee, 20 per cent. more tea, and more wheat by one-fifth. About 40 per cent. less spirituous liquor is used by the average American, though the consumption of malt liquors has largely increased.

These figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 36,211,000. Now it is 71,263,000. Each citizen now averages an annual expenditure of \$1.16 on the post office, against 42¢ in 1867. The average expenditure on public schools is 50 per cent. greater than in 1867. These two items show a positive advance in civilization. Imports are about the same per capita, though the volume has doubled. In thirty years duties on dutiable goods have declined from 46.67 per cent. to 40.18 per cent., and on all imports from 44.56 per cent. to 20.67 per cent. Exports are greater per head in the proportion of \$12.11 to \$7.73. The average American uses more than twice as much cotton as in 1867, two and a half times as much sugar, 60 per cent. more coffee, 20 per cent. more tea, and more wheat by one-fifth. About 40 per cent. less spirituous liquor is used by the average American, though the consumption of malt liquors has largely increased.

These figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 36,211,000. Now it is 71,263,000. Each citizen now averages an annual expenditure of \$1.16 on the post office, against 42¢ in 1867. The average expenditure on public schools is 50 per cent. greater than in 1867. These two items show a positive advance in civilization. Imports are about the same per capita, though the volume has doubled. In thirty years duties on dutiable goods have declined from 46.67 per cent. to 40.18 per cent., and on all imports from 44.56 per cent. to 20.67 per cent. Exports are greater per head in the proportion of \$12.11 to \$7.73. The average American uses more than twice as much cotton as in 1867, two and a half times as much sugar, 60 per cent. more coffee, 20 per cent. more tea, and more wheat by one-fifth. About 40 per cent. less spirituous liquor is used by the average American, though the consumption of malt liquors has largely increased.

These figures should serve to convince any thinking person that if the year 1896 was not as good as 1867 the per capita circulation or per capita anything else had nothing to do with the showing. Continuing the comparison, it is shown that our population has about doubled since 1867, when the estimate was 3

## RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad.

PADUCAH AND MEMPHIS DIVISION.

SOUTH BOUND.		
Ar. Paducah	8:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Ar. Paris	8:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Hollow Rock	10:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Ar. Lexington	11:30 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Ar. Jackson	1:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Nashville	4:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Chattanooga	9:30 p.m.	2:30 a.m.
NORTH BOUND.		
N. Paducah	1:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
N. Paris	2:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
N. Memphis	12:45 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
N. Hollow Rock	1:45 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
N. Lexington	4:45 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
N. Jackson	6:45 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
N. Nashville	10:45 p.m.	1:30 a.m.
N. Chattanooga	9:45 p.m.	3:30 a.m.
All trains daily.		
Through trains run between Paducah and Jackson, and between Paducah and Memphis. Close connection for Louisville, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., and the So. Atlantic. For further information call or address:		
W. H. D. P. A. Memphis, Tenn. W. H. D. P. A. Louisville, Ky., and T. A. Palmer, Agent, Paducah, Ky.		

## ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD



LOUISVILLE AND NEW ORLEANS DIVISION.

NORTH BOUND. NO. 201 NO. 22		
Leaves New Orleans	8:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Memphis	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Louisville	8:15 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
ILV. Central City	8:15 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Ar. Paducah	8:45 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Ar. Louisville	2:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Norfolk	8:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
ILV. Central City	8:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
Ar. Louisville	12:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Cincinnati	6:45 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
SOUTH BOUND. NO. 201 NO. 22		
Leaves Cincinnati	1:30 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Louisville	2:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
ILV. Central City	2:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Ar. Paducah	3:00 p.m.	1:45 a.m.
Ar. Louisville	4:30 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
Fulton	2:15 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
New Orleans	6:45 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
All trains daily.		
Nos. 201 and 202 carry Pullman beds sleeping cars and free calling chair cars between Cincinnati and New Orleans, carrying Pullman buffet.		
Train No. 201 carries Paducah Louisville sleeper express. Paducah Louisville depot at 9:30 a.m. Direct connection for Louisville, Ky., west, north and south. Ticket offices, Broadway under the Palmer, and at the union depot.		

All trains daily.

Nos. 201 and 202 carry Pullman beds sleeping cars and free calling chair cars between Cincinnati and New Orleans, carrying Pullman buffet.

Train No. 201 carries Paducah Louisville sleeper express. Paducah Louisville depot at 9:30 a.m. Direct connection for Louisville, Ky., west, north and south. Ticket offices, Broadway under the Palmer, and at the union depot.

For further information, call or address:

T. A. Palmer, Agent, Paducah, Ky., or A. H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

## Illinois Central R.R.

In connection with the Southern Pacific Co., with and after the night of November 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5537, 5538, 5539, 55310, 55311, 55312, 55313, 55314, 55315, 55316, 55317, 55318, 55319, 55320, 55321, 55322, 55323, 55324, 55325, 55326, 55327, 55328, 55329, 55330, 55331, 55332, 55333, 55334, 55335, 55336, 55337, 55338, 55339, 55340, 55341, 55342, 55343, 55344, 55345, 55346, 55347, 55348, 55349, 55350, 55351, 55352, 55353, 55354, 55355, 55356, 55357, 55358, 55359, 55360, 55361, 55362, 55363, 55364, 55365, 55366, 55367, 55368, 55369, 55370, 55371, 55372, 55373, 55374, 55375, 55376, 55377, 55378, 55379, 55380, 55381, 55382, 55383, 55384, 55385, 55386, 55387, 55388, 55389, 55390, 55391, 55392, 55393, 55394, 55395, 55396, 55397, 55398, 55399, 553100, 553101, 553102, 553103, 553104, 553105, 553106, 553107, 553108, 553109, 553110, 553111, 553112, 553113, 553114, 553115, 553116, 553117, 553118, 553119, 553120, 553121, 553122, 553123, 553124, 553125, 553126, 553127, 553128, 553129, 553130, 553131, 553132, 553133, 553134, 553135, 553136, 553137, 553138, 553139, 553140, 553141, 553142, 553143, 553144, 553145, 553146, 553147, 553148, 553149, 553150, 553151, 553152, 553153, 553154, 553155, 553156, 553157, 553158, 553159, 553160, 553161, 553162, 553163, 553164, 553165, 553166, 553167, 553168, 553169, 553170, 553171, 553172, 553173, 553174, 553175, 553176, 553177, 553178, 553179, 553180, 553181, 553182, 553183, 553184, 553185, 553186, 553187, 553188, 553189, 553190, 553191, 553192, 553193, 553194, 553195, 553196, 553197, 553198, 553199, 553200, 553201, 553202, 553203, 553204, 553205, 553206, 553207, 553208, 553209, 553210, 553211, 553212, 553213, 553214, 553215, 553216, 553217, 553218, 553219, 553220, 553221, 553222, 553223, 553224, 553225, 553226, 553227, 553228, 553229, 553230, 553231, 553232, 553233, 553234, 553235, 553236, 553237, 553238, 553239, 553240, 553241, 553242, 553243, 553244, 553245, 553246, 553247, 553248, 553249, 553250, 553251, 553252, 553253, 553254, 553255, 553256, 553257, 553258, 553259, 553260, 553261, 553262, 553263, 553264, 553265, 553266, 553267, 553268, 553269, 553270, 553271, 553272, 553273, 553274, 553275, 553276, 553277, 553278, 553279, 553280, 553281,

# We Want Your Trade

TO CLEAN OUT WE PUT ON SALE FOR



Full line of Children's Shoes, and great bargains in broken lots, in off toes.

AT PRICES GIVEN NONE OF THE ABOVE SENT OUT ON APPROVAL.

ELLIS, RUDY & PHILLIPS.



J. D. Bacon & Co. PHARMACISTS.

Prescriptions filled at all hours.

Night Bell side of door.

J. D. Bacon & Co. DRUGGISTS.

Can prepare your family or private recipes, from a liniment to a corn cure, and do it right.

J. D. Bacon & Co. APOTHECARIES.

We make a specialty of training herbs, so that you can get anything you want in this of neglected line of

Pharmacists, Druggists and Apothecaries,

Cor. SEVENTH and JACKSON STREETS, PADUCAH, KY.



If You Patronise

Our establishment you'll be sure to find everything that is new and attractive in style. We take a man, measure him up and down carefully and make a suit exactly upon those lines. This is the only way to get a perfect fit. We don't allow a garment to leave our store until our customer has pronounced it perfectly satisfactory.

W. J. Dicke,

425 Broadway.

Mothers

Whose children are suffering with Whooping-cough should procure a bottle of A. List's celebrated whooping-cough cure. Relief guaranteed. Sold exclusively at

McPherson's Drug Store.

4th & Broadway.

Kentuckians

as a rule, are Judges of

GOOD Whiskey

Paducahans are no exception

All who have not called on

S. Stark Distilling Co.

should do so: they then will say with one accord that he sells the best

Drink for 10c

to be found in the city.

No. 120 S. 2nd. Opp. Market.

Sign Blue Barrels.

Jugs and Bottles furnished Free.

For the next six days I will sell at a great sacrifice any or all of my household goods. I do this to save expense of packing and shipping.

Call at 810 Jefferson street.

14th.

N. J. DILDAY.

## ACCIDENT COLUMN.

Young Lady Has Her Fingers Crushed.

Dashed With a Cider Mill—Other Mishaps and Injuries.

\$1.25—Ladies' Dongola Welts, Turn and M. S small sizes, worth from \$3.00 to \$4.00.  
\$1.50—Ladies' Dongola Fair Stitch, for winter use, were \$2.00.  
\$2.00—Ladies' Dongola Welts, broken sizes, worth \$3.00.  
\$2.68—Ladies' Lace or button Ox Blood, New Toes, Welts, handsome worth \$3.00.  
\$2.68—Ladies' Lace or Button Welts, all new toes, worth \$3 and \$4.  
\$1.98—Ladies' Dongola Spring Heels, Welts, best, cheap at \$3.00.  
\$2.25—Men's Enamel Calf Ba's, sizes broken, were sold at \$3.00.  
\$3.75—Men's Pat. Leather, Needle Toe, sizes broken, sold at \$5.50.  
\$3.00—Men's Broad Toe, Kangaroo, Cong., sold at \$5.00.  
10 cents buys Child's Babbler, heel, sizes broken.  
25 cents buys Man's Babbler, clogs, sizes broken.  
25 to 50 cents buys ??? Babbers.

25 cents buys Man's Babbler, sizes broken.

Miss Ruth Brewer, aged 14 daughter of Mr. Mack Brewer, who resides out on the Blandville road, four miles from the city, was a victim of a severe accident yesterday afternoon. She and several companions were out playing with a cider mill near the house when the girl's left hand was caught and crushed in the machine. The third finger was crushed entirely off, and another was badly mashed. The victim fainted and suffered great pain until Dr. T. E. White arrived and dressed the injury.

Mr. Elliott Mitchell, foreman at the Standard Oil Stave Factory at Stiles, had a piece of steel fly into his eye yesterday, and for awhile he suffered considerable pain.

Will Green, a colored employee at Kilgore's Heating Factory, had his leg badly crushed yesterday by some lumber. Dr. Troutman dressed the injury.

Mrs. Mitty, who was injured day before yesterday at her home on Jefferson street by falling down a flight of stairs, is better. A limb was broken.

Loton Plumlee, an employee at Rehkop's collar factory, had his left hand painfully cut yesterday, and as a result is not working at present.

James McCage, of Rossington, who was injured by the sawmill explosion at that place last spring, and who had one lung taken out at the Boyd-White Infirmary, was out today for the first time since the operation. A rivet head and several fragments of iron and clothing were found in his chest. He had a tight squeeze, but is rapidly recovering.

## PROBABLE CANDIDATES.

Fiscal Court to Elect a County Judge.

All the Magistrates are Said to Be After the Place.

The successor of the late County Judge C. H. Thomas will be elected by the board of county magistrates within twenty days after the officer's death.

It is said that all the magistrates would be pleased to secure the place, and it is reasonable to suppose that the next county judge will be selected from the board.

Justice Winchester, by virtue of

his having always acted as special county judge, will likely secure the place without much trouble, at least it is the general impression that this courtesy will be extended him in recognition of his services.

There may be other inside candidates, but Justices Winchester and Tally will be the most conspicuous candidates, having already announced for the nomination at the November election.

## GRAND LARCENY.

This Charge Preferred Against Tom Kilgore.

Arrested Today at Dawson.—Ed Kennedy the Plaintiff.

Thomas Kilgore, of the city, who was employed at the Kilgore Heading factory in Mechanicsburg, was arrested today at Dawson, Ky., on a charge of grand larceny. This intelligence was received by Marshal Colblyn by wire this morning.

Last night Ed Kennedy, of Mount City, Ill., son of a prominent pension agent there, went before Judge Sanders and swore out a warrant against Kilgore, who he said had gone to Dawson. Young Kennedy was here on business, and charges Kilgore with having stolen from a house in Mechanicsburg an overcoat, a fine pistol, \$6 and some valuable papers.

The prisoner will be brought in at 6 o'clock this evening.

## DETECTIVE WICKLIFFE

Returned Last Night From Marshall County.

Detective W. A. Wickliffe returned

last night from Bremersburg, Marshall

county, where, assisted by a large

number of natives, he made a search

for the weapon with which Daisy

Sullivan was killed.

In some manner the report gained

that the weapon used was

an old army pistol, but this was

absurd from the fact that the cylinder

of one of these pistols would not hold

the load of shot fired into the unfor-

tunate girl.

The detective says every cistern

and nearly all the wells in the neighbor-

hood have been thoroughly

searched for the weapon.

(Reported Daily by Lucy Grain Company.)

On account of meeting of the

Southern Lumber Manufacturing As-

sociation the Nashville, Chattanooga

and St. Louis railroad will sell tick-

ets to Memphis and return, February

15th and 16th, for one fare for the

round trip.

W. L. DANLEY, G. P. A., Nashville,

Tenn.

A. J. WELCH, D. P. A., Memphis,

Tenn.

E. S. BURNHAM, D. T. A., Padu-

cah, Tenn.

You should stop in and see our 5

and 10c counters full of nice and use-

ful articles and cheaper than you

would expect to find them. New

Racket store, 105 South Second

street.

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123

123